Another Batch of Interesting and Interested Letters.

THE GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

NATIONAL AND STATE POLITICS.

Advice and Information Gratis for General Pierce, die, die,

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. OUR WACHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1852 Cobest Making at the Capital- Will Proscription

be the Rhie?- The Incompetence of the Clerks Washington. This city of magnificent distances, and of hopes erred, of anxious expectations, of mouraful apmebonsions, and of torturing fears, is beginning to one a more bustling appearance since the arrival of numbers of Congressmen. The hotels are all filing up, and as the session approaches the private bearding houses and vacant rooms are being in demand; and the sharks and shylocks, of every description, who subsist by gouging, in various ways, money out of the members and visiters to this city of sump nous living, vice, fully, and office begging,

are all on the qui vive to make their annual descent upon the pockets of the poor devils who may have

need of their services in any way. There seems to be much speculation through out the country in regard to the cabinet of Gan. Pierce I do not presend to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but I will venture the following prediction:-That no one of Mr. Polk's secretaries will be resurrected. Put that down as a fixed fact, and put it down as a matfer of record that Caleb Cushing will be the Premier; and put it down as a matter of conjecture that R M T Hunter will be chosen for the Tressury; Robert McLane, Secretary of War; Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Secretary of the Navy; Volney E. Howard, of Texas. Postmaster General, and Charles O'Conor, of New York, Attorney General The chances of Edmund Barke for the Interior ne better than any other man. As the Com-missioner of the Land Office is conceded to Bliness, it is said that the Hon. Robert Smith will have it. Mr. Smith represented the first district of that State in Congress for six years, (from 1841 to 1847) and was formally known by the sobriquet of "the Franklin of the House" for his untiling industry, diligence, and close attention to besiness Mr Smith halts from the Granite State, but is an old pioneer of the West. He possesses all the characteristic energy and activity of a New Hamp shire man, and there is no more popular or better qualified men for that position than Mr. Smith; and no appointment that would give greater satisfaction throughout the whole West. By the selection of emparatively young men, of acknowledged talent, finess, and experience, General Pierce will infuse an energy and vigor into the administration of the government that have long been wanting, and such s the times demand. The loose and bangling manper in which the present administration have condocted our foreign relations certainly requires that the men who are releated to correct those blunders, to guard our rights, and protect the national honor, thould be young bold, vigorous, and energetic; and should be selected for these qualities, and not for the length of time they have been before the coun-

the length of time they have been before the country, as recipients of public favor.

Great anxiety rocms to prevail here at this time among the incumbents in the various departments of the government to know whether Greneral Pierce's administration will be prosorbitive or not. Who before heart of a doubt having raised as to the course an incoming President would pursue in regard to the public efficies unless, perhaps, when General Taylor urst came into power? Doubts were entertained, and course by was exerted, to know whether the general did really intend to be the President of a party, and whether he had friends to roward and cuemies to pushed, but those dubt's were confined to green show. The politicians knew perfectly well that the wrigs hated the democrate; that now they were in power, and they would be avenged upon them; and God knows they exercised that power with a bloody Ged knows they extressed that power with a bloody hand Every sensible man knows perfectly well that the general's piedges before the election were all gammon, and even if the old man meant in good all ammen, and even it the old man meant in good faith to carry out these pleiges, the commonate of his party would not permit him to do it. The present incumbents imagine that they find some consolation in the speech of Gen Piecos made in 1841 againstremovals—it did not have the desired effect. The waigs paid no heed to it. It was in the e.es of the whige at that time, a crime to be a democrat, it instinced at that time, a crime to be a democrat, it instituted not what were hisservices, his qualifications, his age, or his condition, he was a "locafoce," and must have his poor, unoffending hand cut off by the merciless guilletine; again in 1849, the poor democrats were demolished by the carnest importunities of the very men whe are crying quarters, and with a cringing soirit asking for motive at the hands of a justiy offended party. In fact, if none but the tacompatent are removed, there will be work enough to do, in the various departments, at Washington for it is selves, that never since the organization of the government has the business of the government been confided to such incompetant men with few exceptions. It was a favorite saying with the present soministration that they were only prosuiting pro-scription, and equalizing the offices, (and it is right, so far as the distribution among the sufferent states, so far as the discriminous emong the different states, according to the population of the state candidate them, that they should be so distributed) and that will be the course adopted by General Places, when he comes into office. It is well known that, hereto-fore, the states of Virginia and Maryland have monopolised three-fourths of the offices at Washington, but it will be so no more. But the whigs equation with a vengence, by turning out democrate and putting in whigs, until there is scarcely a corporat's guard of democrate fait in office, either at the lapital parting in whige, until there is scarcely a corporate guard of demorrate left in office, either at the Capital or in the country. Their fate is inevitable, and they have no just reason to complain; they had no sympathy for the distresses of the poor unfortunate democrate, who were removed to give piace to hamnelves. They should also remember that General State in his latter of acceptance, made the issue. Boott, in his letter of acceptance, made the issue, that he would feel himself bound to select men to that he would feel himself bound to select men to fil the offices of the government "who harmonized with him in sentiment." The challenge was ac-cepted by the democracy, and the democracic party have triumphed. They must also be aware of the feet, that where the present administration could not dispense with the experience of democratic clerks that they purished them shamefully, by resorting to the miscroble subterface of cutting down thair the misercole subterings of outting down their salaries, and giving these salaries to incompetent men of their own party. It is to be hoped, however, that there are few of this present incompensations who are so mean spirited as to wish to hold office under a democratic administration, and will, many of them, exhibit true American pride, and resign their placed before the idea of Mazen. Another crying evil of the present administration will be put down by General Pierce, and that is, the infamous system of nepotian that new prevails, of putting whole fami-lies into office to the exclusion of better most General Cass will not concent to leave the Senare.

Buchanan, Bancroft, and Wise, will go abroad
John Yan Buren will go, perhaps, to Spain. D. S.

Bickinsen will, I guess, be your Collector, and
Edward C. West, Secretary of the Battimore Convention, will prehably be Receiver General at New
York.

General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1852.

The Position of General Downs.
In a letter to the HERALD, dated Concord, put lished Dec. 4, 1852, reference is made to sundry Bouthern democratic Union politicisas in a conso ricus manner, as having "gone off with the whigh a year or two ago," and "reluctantly came back inte line on the heel of the late election," and that they would have to "undergo a purgetorial parification for many years to come" before thay could be admitted into the party. Governor Cobb, of Georgia, Governor Foots, of Mississippi, and Clements and Downs, are warned speciaeally. The allusion is doubtless to the Union card, signed and published by sundry members of Con greas, whigh and democrate, some time ago. The writer is in error as to General Downs. Although a Union and compromise man, he ratused to sign that eard, and resisted the idea of a separate organization or divorce of the democracy of the South on this question. I make this statement at the suggestion of friends of General Downs, who desire that his position should not be misunderstood.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OUR NEW HAMPSRIKE CORRESPONDENCE NEW HAMPSHIRE, Dec. 24, 1852. What General Pierce's Cabinet ought to be-Polk's Cabinet very unsuitable.

Who will form the cabinet of the inco President, is the question exercising at present the minds of most persons. As has been recently shown in your interesting columns, the guidarce of the ship of state, during the next four years, through the storms and raging billows which it has been Fillmore's dustardly policy to exclisi against her, will require no ordinary ability. Some have spoken of one or two of Mr. Polk's old cabi have spoken of one or two of Mr. Polk's old cabinet as suitable men; but we carrestly hope Mr. Pierce will not think for a moment of taking into his coussels asy one of them. In men who will have the control of the principal departments of the government, who will enjoy the private counsels of the chief magistrate of this great Union, should be unconnected with any petty eliques, should be as little as possible binsed by sectional feelings; but abould, on the contrary, be able to act independently, and make "the greatest good to the greatest number" the object to be attained. The fact that the former members of Mr. Polk's cabinet are most, if not all, heads of factions, renders them, therefore very unsuitable. For the same reason we regard any present members of Congress as equally objectionable.

gard any present members of Congress as equally objectionable.

When we remember, sir, the unanimity with which the people have placed Franklin Pierce in the Presidential chair, untrammeled by any pledges other than the great principles of democracy, we cannot but feel assured that ne choise by Mr Pierce of a cabinet can se well meet their apprehation as the choice of men like himself—men who will come free from any factions in the democratic party, and who will be able to act independently. A straightforward independent course, we think, it would be next to impossible for any one who composed Mr Polk's cabinet, or any present member of Congress, to Dursue.

Concord.

MAINE. OUR PORTLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

PORTLAND, ME . Dec. 1, 1852. The Re-election of Mr. Atherton - Defeat and Discom-fiture of J. P. Hale-Slander of the Freesoil Press -A new Chest of Drumers-Candidates for Local Offices Copying Gravestones and Quack Medicine

Advertisements for Recommendations- Weather. No event has occurred in New England since the Presidential election, which has given so much satis faction as the recent re election in our sister State. New Hampshire, of the Honorable Charles Gordon Atherton to the United States Senate. The defeat and discomfiture of the agita or and arch demagogue, John P. Hale, has caused no part of our rejucing, because he has long been considered of no account, and no impertance has been attached to him or the fanaties of whom he is the head. All opposition to lanatics of whom he is the head. All opposition to their inflamous doctrines cased here long ago, and the consequence was, that in a desperate effort to preserve some little vitality in their organ in this piece—to bring it to the notice of the people who previously "would not touch it with a ten iest pole"—the reverend publishes of that paper came out with a service of the paper came out with a service of the paper came out the mean form of the people who previously "would not touch it with a ten iest pole." —the reverend publishes of that paper came out with a most voient attack upon General Pierce, on temperate grounds. The Basem Times and other papers came to the rescue, and the consequence was that the whole charge was narrowed down to the statement of a good old gentiem in New Hampshire, who, whist he said a great many things in favor of General Pierce, added, upon being farcher questioned that he was 'under the impression that about the time of the nomination, the General data partiake of a glass of wine." What can we tank of those who upon so flimsy a base, found a wholesale charge of direkenness and debauchery? And yet, this is only one of the mierable death strongle efforts charge of dunkenness and debauchery? And yet, this is only one of the micerable death-struggle efforts of the Hate party that we had to concend with in this State. Let them rest now-take no notice of them, and four years hence they will be numbered among "what was, but it not"; and if we then lock up Mr. Hale we shall no doubt find him advocating some new humbug, or size slavery. But it was of Mr. Hale's suot cessor in the United States Senate that I intended to write and wall known as he hat a the converse. ed to write; and well known as he is to the country at large already, it may not be amiss to add a low

Mr Atherten is a personal and political friend of to him, and the first man is to be found whom be ever deceived. It is therefore extremely gratifying to the triends of the incoming administration that the President will have the sid of such a friend in the President will have the sid of such a friend in another and equally important branch of the government. Could Mr. Atherton be sparred from the Senate, it would be grarifying to his friends here were he placed in the cabinet; but of this it is thought there is no probability at present. The circles at Washington which airs Atherton has heretofere aderned, will greatly rejoice at her return; and Mrs Perce will find in her a choice and valued frierd and supporter.

Touching the "cabinet making business," which may have got into making business," which may have some into making for particle let

so many have gone into, probably for pastime, let me introduce to your readers a chest of draws manufactured in this region principally of young hiskory:

Bon James Bacastian, of Penn, Secretary of State;
Hon Howell Cobb. of Georgia, Secretary of Transparence, Con James Bhislds of Ill, recreating of Treasury; Gen James Shields, of Ill., Secretary of War: Hon John McKeon of N. Y. Secretary of the Navy; Col Folinett T Lally of Me., Secretary of the Interior: Gen Pillow, of Tennessee, Postmas-ter General; Hon Pierre Soulé, of La., Attorney

The strife for office here is excessively amusing. In no other pert of the country probably do they manage as they do here. When Mr. Polk became President, one of the most universally beloved men in Mains was the collector of this port. He had served the people see ptably in Congress many years, but like the President elect, rather declined than sought office. The President had a warm personal regard ter Mr. Anderson, (the collector) and had no idea of superseding him, but one of the Argus clique, appeared at Washington with peritiers signed by several hundred persons, who preferred to speak the sentiments of the people, and the President could not consider tiously withstand the demand thus made upon him. Mr Anderson, a staunch demograt beloved The strife for office here is exocalively amusing. m. Mr Anderson a stauged democrat be o him. Mr Anderson, a staunch democrat, beloved by every body, was removed and an inefficient in dividual frem another team, another county and another collection district, was brought to Portland to be collecter. This movement gave great disstiffaction, as did the bringing another of the Argus chique, from an adjoining town, to be Postaus er of Portland. This city, with a population of 20 000, was thought to be abundantly able to farnish both a collector and a postmaster. Well, this cue cest in the petruon line has set others at work at the same trade, and every lifth man yen must with has a paper in favor of one or the other call didates. card dates.

The enedidness for collector now, are Erra Car The eachidates for collector now, are Erra Carter, Jr., Robert P. Dunlap, Benjamia Kingrbury, and Charles B. Smith. The first, it is said, has the personal friendship and regard of the President elect, and if this be true, all will acquience in his appointment. The third is a worthy gentleman who has for some time been employed, at a small salary, to write the leading editorials of the Argus, and his appointment would not be much of jetted to. The fourth is the President of the Board of Aldermen, and he is considered a deserving man; but John Anderson, if he will necess, ought to have the office.

accept, ought to have the office.

For postmaster, we have except "patriots" in the field, all of the "Argas clique," as Charles Holden, Wendal P. Smith, N. P. Woodbury, and others. The last named gentleman is the ose the others. The last named gentleman is the ose the "filipus" went out of town to got for postmaster, at the time of Col. Polk's societion to the Presidency. For Univer States District Alterney we hear named G o F Shepley, and for United States Marshal, J. & Walerhouse, Eq. They are of the "Hickory Club," workers, and deserve good treatment from the new administration. Both are popular, and their appointment to those offices would give general their appointment to those offices would give general an infaction. The first manned has already been in effice as United States District Attorney, under Cot Polk; the latter has been a worker for nearly twenty years; but has never been to Washington to

The season bere is remarkably open, and winter the November skating the boys have been deprived of this year. It is good to be so, for our winter is long enough at best. CUMBERLAND.

MASSACHUSETTA

OUR DOSTON OCRESSPONDENCE BOSTON, Dec. 25, 1852

The N. H. Patrict's Article-Gen. Pierce's Opinion as to the Lieutenant Generalship - Great Names and Small Offences -- General Pierce in Boston --Biography of Mr. Rantoul-The Webster Tests montal-General Knox's Papers-Probable Increase of Banks - Profits from the Sale of " Unde Tim's Cabin"-Votes for Senators-Mr. Winthrop-Mr. Chnate-Mr. Thackeray's Lectures - Sale of the State's Public Lands - Artists' Exchange- Mr. Fry's Musical Lectures- Chrutmas, &c.

The statement that has appeared that the article in the New Hampshire Patriot, about the construction of the cabinet appointments, and so forth, was not official -- that is to say, that it was not seen by Gen. Pierce before it was published, or that he knew of its existence till all the world knew of itis correct. Coneral Pierce was in Boston when the

article was published, and first saw it in the Beste Times newspaper, into which it had been copied from the Patriot. In conversation with a leading democrat, however, General Pierco metancially admitted that the article embodied his sentiments according to which it would not be difficult to come, when we recollect how intimate he is with Mr. Butterfield, editor of the Patrict. A story has been in circulation here, to the effect that the artiole was first offered to Colonel Greene, of the Bosten Post, but that he refused to publish it. I do not believe it, for he copied the article the carliest day after its appearance. The only thing that gives plausibility to the story, is the fact that, a day or two after the Patrict's article appeared, the Post published an editorial in which the ground was taken that President Pierce could not, with any kind of consistency, appoint "coalitionists" to office. The article was clenched by extracts from the General's speech in Congress. I may state, I precume, for the benefit of those democrats at Washington who are taking part in the attempt to create a new military office for General Scott, that General Pierce does not think that such office should be created. While speaking in the highest terms of Gen. Scott, and admitting as fully as any whig in the land the greatness of his services, he is still averse to the creation of a Lieutenant Generalship for his special benefit. His remarks on the subject, a couple of days ago, were of a very convincing character as against the proposition; but I do not feel at liberty to give his language-I "speak by the oard."

There is a great increase of small offences in this city, much to the disgust of all classes, though some of the crimes are of a rather amusing character, and are, occasionally, committed by persons bearing famous names. Thus, on Thursday, "Franklin Pierce," a gentleman of color, was arrested for making of his mouth a medium for blowing flour into a young woman's face; while "Henry Box Brown" was taken up for emptying a shaving pot into a gutter; and "George Washington" was shut up for seeking to soothe the feelings of a sick lady by playing on a hand organ under ber window. "Elbridge Gerry" was committed for trial, charged with an attempt to steal a sawherre, and "Jeseph Miller" for trying the same berse, and "Jeseph Miller" for trying the same dodge at a pile; and "James Crow" for making a dead set at a pike in the hands of "John Raven" — a near relative, I suppose, of the celebrated bird immortalized by the late Mr. Poe. "Dansaa Gray." a gentleman of Scotch origin—and pernaps descended from a venerable personage of the same name in Scotland's ministrels;—found himself locked up for "making a fues" while under the influence of religious maria. You see that we have awful fines here; ut whether they are owing to the election of Gen. Pierce or to that of Mr. Cittford, I am not as yet prepared to say. I ought not to the election of Gen Pierce or to that of Mr. Girtford, I am not as yet prepare i to say. I ought not
to forget to mention that Hogh Maxwell has been
entered to a year in the flouse of Correction for
peking pockets, and Chades Carrell to fifteen
months of the same for horee stealing. The "tongoes
that sy lable (great) men's names," just now here,
are anything but "sary," belonging as they do to
and inbainuital people as judges and police officers.
General there has been in town much of late.
He left here, yesterday, for Concord, (N. H.), but
will return some time next week. He has, of course,
not a few vinters while here; but I learn from a
highly respectable source, that he is not much
troubled by office seekers.
I in derstand that a biography of Mr. Rantoul, to
be accompanied with relections of his writings and

the decreased that a biography of Mr. Rantoul, to be accompanied with relections of his writings and speeches, is in preparation, by Mr. Peabody, of Porta mouth, a relative of Mr. Rantoul, and a gentleman abundantly capable of doing the subject justice. Two or three years before his death, Mr. Rantoul told me that Mr. Peabody and himself were about to write something on ancient and modern commerce, and that the modern department full to his share. If know that he made large collections of materials, to the end of treating the matter fully; but it is proba be that the demarks of pointed life were too great and pressing to allow of his writing much on a sub-

ject not to be handled carelessly.

The amount of noney thus far subscribed towards a "Webster restimonial" in this city, has reached to almost \$16,000, and will be largely increased. It is supposed that a statue of the great man will be placed in some appropriate site, as the result of these subscriptions. It the old City Hall, at the head of ate at cet, were removed, no better place could be

There have been discovered, among the papers of There have been discovered, among the papers of the revolutionary General Knox, at his old mansion in Thomaston, Me. a large number of letters from Washington, and other persons eminest in the history of the war of independence—Groene, Wayne, Lafsyette, Steuben, and everal more. These letters are in good preservation, and some of them are said to be valuable, though I presume they would not if published, throw any very great additional light on the history of the revolution. An evening paper, in mentioning the discovery, expresses some wonder that no bi graphy of Gen-ral Knex has ever appeared, and sails for one forthwith. How soon appeared, and calls for one forthwith. How soon the call will be responded to, I should not care to predict; but it is wid, all things considered, that Henry Knox should have thus far had no good Henry Knox should have thus far had no good biegrapher. There was no individual of the army, after Washington and Greene, who did better exercise to the country's cause, or whose life had a larger share of these vicients des which are supposed to constitute romance. He was a "Boston bey," born here, of humble parentage, and is said to have owed his first step in life to his possession of a handsome person—and it is the first step only that costs, according to the proverb I was so in his case; even that step, however, essing him nothing. He commanded a company of citizen soldiers, in which capacity his fine person attracted the attention of inaddomal Lucia Flucker, daughter of the Secretary of the Province Miss Flucker married him, though ber father was a tory, and know was a wing, and a tradesman to boot; and the social distinctions were closely There was no individual of the army, men to boot; and the sectal distinctions were closely marked in the old selected times. Mrs Koox turned out to be what in these days is called a strang-minded zomen," secompanying her husband to the cast to be want in these days is called a "strang-minded romas," secompass ing her husband to the wars, and associating with men by preference. Her sequaintance with the actors in our revolution was precably greater than that of may other woman. After the war was over, the Knoxes retired to Thomaston, in what is now the State of Maine Mrs. Knox's maternal grandfather was General Waldo, and the inherited from him a share of the Waldo patent. The family lived at Thomaston in amost proposal state, discounting a most expensive Waide patent. The family lived at Thomseton in aimost beronial style, dispensing a most extensive hospitality, and never happer than when their house was crowded with guests. Mrs. Knox survived her bushand some seventeen or eighteen years, dying in 1824. In her latter days she was understood to have regrested that she high in some measure, unsered herself, and said that, were she to live her life ever again, she would take a different curse. Of two again, she would take a different course. Of ten children, of whom the was the mother, all but three died young. It is certainly to be hoped that some competent author will come give to the world the biegraphy of a man whose if a was so singularly passed as was that of Henry Knex.

There is to be no end to fire Showe's good fortune. In writing 'Under Tem's Cabin,' she was

uncenterously hearing a modern purse of Fortunates. The amount that she has received, or will have reuncer-ciously nesting a modern pursu of Fortunatas. The amount that she has received, or will have received at the close of the present year, as her share from the presends of the saic of the said "Cabia," is twenty thousand dollars. The publishers have cleared \$40,000 by it. American literature may be chaitenged to show anything to compare with these facts. Yet the book wont bogging for a publisher even, more than "Fom Jones". The author first offered it to Tisknor, Reed & Fields, one of our first houses, but they declined to publish it, on the ground of its herotical views on the subject of slavery. She then offered it to Phillios, Sampson & Co., and mat with even a more determined repulse, that house being most decidedly conservative. Meeers dewell & Co. took it, and verily they have had their reward. Busides the sum already netted by them, they will make thousands, annually, from it, for some time to come; and then all the other works of Mrs. Stowe will be published by them.

There is to be a great effort made to turn the whig triumph here to account in the matter of banking. Many applications will be made to the Legislature for increase of capital, in some instances, and for new banks in others. A querier of a million is already contemplated in Lowell alone, being at a rate which would give unwards of ix millions to the whole State. But preliminary to this increase, it is proposed to repeat Mr. Frothingham's banking law perced by the first condition Legislature, and by which the curb was put upon aspiring speculators with a turn for operations in that particular line. See and pradent men think the law a good one; but it has been carsed from the boar of its birth by all Safe and products men think the law a good one; but it has been carsed from the nour of its birth by all the "fast men" in the State, as an aginst restraint on financial genius. Mr. Frothingham is one of those hunkers who did all they could be secure the return of the whigs to power, and it would be a rather amusing eight to rec the whigs kill this law of his, as he is very much attached to it, and proud of being its father: "My son, Sir." The memopolists look to the advent of a whig government the return of the golden age. Bank stocks are great favorites just new, and they propose to turn this sentiment to a very good account—for them selves. Perhaps some of the country whigs may prove as intractable as they did in 1836, when they followed Mr. Remoni's lead, and would not allow Boston to triumph.

followed Mr. Rantoni's lead, and would not allow Boston to triumph

The official count of the vote for State Senators shows that several of the members elect barely escaped defeat. In Plymouth county, where the coalition strength has been large, the democratic coalition candidate had but ten ever the requisite

with some of the whigh from the strong whig county of Hampshire had but about fifty majority. Even in Sametable, the change of but mineteen votes would have defeated two whigh. The coalitionists lost one member by twenty-one votes, and should be successful the whigh escaped defeat, a ter all the side issues that were brought to be ar upon their opponents. A coalition in Nantheket and Dukes counties would have led to the election of an anti-whig. Had the Maine law been out of the way, it would have been all up with Citiford and his party.

Mr Winthrop and his friends are said to be hard after the set a orship; but their prospects are not of the most encouraging character, though the goal tenson certainty deserves well of his party, he having made sacrifices in its behalf. It is clear enough that he would have been Governor had be insisted upon the momination; yet he very kindly got out of the way for Mr Clifford, because it was thought he had not a waitability. It is unfertunate for Mr. Winthrop that he has no other way of getting out of private life, except inrough the sonatorship. His congressional district is already represented. The Governorship is bespoken, and he has not sufficient weight, as a lawyer, to be made Attorney General. If he will consent to take the place, which meat people think he will not do. He is better on the side of gentlemen and laddes who occupy the more disting aished than enviable positions of defencants, and is altogeber too kind hearted a man to work against the 'unfortunate."

Mr Thackersy, thus far, has not been very successful here. His lecture on Swift, delivered on Tuerday evening, was respectably attended, and nothing more; but the attendance was quite as good as the lecture itself, which was what from any other man would have been called dull. His estimate of Swift has he everged in a way having a standard.

Tuesday evening, was respectably attended, and nothing more; but the attendance was quite as good as the lecture itself, which was what from any other man would have been called dull. His estimate of Swift may be correct in a moral point of view, for the Dean was not a model man; but it will take a heavier battery than the historiegrapher of the Snob finnily can bring to hear against him, to show that he was not a great man in a great age. After all, Mr. Thackeray has not been able to say in his long lecture anything half so hard against Swift, as Macaulay has put into one or two of his pregnant sentences. The lecture on Congreve and Addison last evening, was not a very atarning affair.

Some senation has been caused by the announcement that the State government had sold out all its interest in the public lands in Mains, "for a more song." as one of the whig papers had it. Those lastes are the share of Massachmetts in the division that was made in 1820, when Maine was constituted a State. At that time, our state would have glad by disposed of her share to Maine for \$100 000; but Maire cither could not or would not unake the investment. Massachmetts has received a most \$1.500 000 that also by the very persons who were appointed to guard her interests. So natorious had secome this system of plander, that a committee was appeinted by he Legislature, in the latter part of Governor Brigge's administration, to inquire in o the matter; but he semmittee, although it a certained quite enough to show that the rumors of the matter; but the committee although it a certained quite enough to show that the rumors of swinding and been by no means eraggerated, either failed to get held of any legal proof against the swindlers, or elie prossly neglected its duty, for no thing more was done than to turn out the old land agent, which did not occur till after the coming in of the coalition government and them it was noder. agent, which did not come till after the coming in of the coshition government, and then it was under the coshition government, and then it was under the costition government and then it was moderate on that he was removed on political grounds. Among the members of the Dommistee was Gov. Boutwell Acits tast session, the Legislature authorized the sale of the lards, and the matter passed into the hards of a committee, or commission, compressed of six theoropered, flanksys, so that the only change was from reques to fools. These as missioners have told the lands, in bulk, for \$606,000, sioners have told the lands, in bulk, for \$506,000, of which sum \$60,000 are to be paid down, and a similar amount at the expiration of a twelvemonth. The balance is to be paid in twenty years, with interest. This bargain, however, is to be ranified by the Governor and Cenned, and there is some chance that that body will have the sense to leave the whole matter for the decision of the incoming administration. There is a great difference of optains as to the wisdom of the sale in a pountary point of view, some people chinking that, putting the money out as compound interest, the sam received from the purchaser will go on multiplying after the fashion of Mr. Almandar's prosperity. Others take the view that more would be realized by helding on to the lands. But in a political point of view, the to the lanes. But in a political point of view, the sale would be a had thing for the coalitionists, as it would be a grand subject to electioner upon. The whige would represent the lands to be as valuable as Sindbad's Valley of Diamonds, or the emerald region of Ireland, so pleasantly spoken of in the

region of Ireland, so pleasantly spoken of in the Falcon family.

Beside the bid accepted by the Commissioners, there was another to the amount of \$500 000, and the State of Maine is understood to have offered about \$400 000. The whole number of acres is about 1 800 000. of which 1,300 000 can be sold outlight, the remainder being subject to "permits" to cut timber for various periods. The matter is lone of uncommon interest, and all who will be disseptioned, repposing the sale to be completed, will make most unnabedicus howling over it.

Mr. William Y. Batch. No 92 Tremont street, has provided a rocen for the free exhibition of petures, stationery, &c. It is close by the Fremont Temple, and is very large, lefty, and well adapted for the purpose for which it has been appropriated It is hoped that it will become a tort of Artist' Excharge, and se preve emisently useful to all parties.

Efforts are making to get up a subscription to enable Mr. Fry to deliver his music altectures the same that he is giving in your city. From what I hear, the effort will be a determined one; but some people think it will not come to a great

but some people think it will not come to a great deal.

We make a kind of half holiday of Christmas here. The Custom House, banks, and similar genteel places, are all shut up. This is hard upon gentlemen having nove falling due to day, which they had to pay yesterday. In the old times the man who should have direct to observe Curistmas in Massachusetts would have been fined, or otherwise punished Now it is a boliday by statute, and many people are pious by law who would have been plous on the other tack if they had lived three or four generations ago. Many good people were engaging teams on Thursday, when the snow was falling hard, preparatory to steighing to day; but the warm weather of yesterday swept away the snow, and the earth is as sace as the head of Escobylus, and that was mittaken for a stone. There is plenty of mud and sluth in the neighboring country, reminding one of the descriptions of the Russian steppes after a through thaw. The city is diret as dirt can be.

Mr. Honter arrived here last night, and General Pierce this moreing.

Mr. Honter arrived here last night, and General Pierce this mercing. They are at the Tremont House, where General Curbing is also stopping. This is quite an emineus meeting, the politic CONNECTIONS

QUE HABIFORD CORRESPONDENCE HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19, 1852. The Election-Democracy Triumphant-The Can didates for Local Fat Offices from General Pierce-Preparations for the State Election-The Prospects of the Whigs Desperate.

The whigs of Connectiont have as yet hardly re-

severed sofficiently from the stunning effect of the

late election, to be able to inquire who or what hurt them. That they were pretty soundly thrashed will admit of but one conclusion; but when, by whom and for what said thrushing was inflicted they have not yet fully discovered. They appear to bear it with becoming grace; but still the ques tion, what caused this political harriesce that so nearly swept them out of existence, has been for weeks the subject of auxious inquiry. The Courane and Courser of this city, (par nobile frairwn.) attribute it wholly to a lack of whig votes, while the Pellodium and Journal, of New Haven, taink an excess of democratic votes the sole reason. The more intelligent of the party, however, believe, with the dynamics Star, that "It was brought about by a concatenation of fortuitous circumstances, appeciationed by a succession of unperalleled coincidences." This last disposes of the matter in so clear and lucid a manner, and is so generally believed to be the fact, that there seems but "little left for me to add." However, that it was a triumph—a triumph, too, of principle, of nationality over actionalism—no democrat donots, no whig dare deay. Two years ago, when parties here at the North were treading before the positionial biast of fanaticism, which was threatening to shake the Union to its centre, almost alons among the North ern democracy, that party, in this State, at their state Convention, passed resolutions endorring the compremies resolutions, and declaring it their determination to submit to nothing short of a complete carrying out of all the massness and principles thereto contained. Succeedive conventions have adopted those resolutions—which have allowed the committee on federal relations—which have allowed the committee on federal relations—which have allowed to the compremise resolutions bean carried. Thus, by planting themselves upon the broad platform of assional democracy, have the democrate of Connecticut, each year, been embled to carry their Governor, the Legislature, &c., &c.; and in the first Presidential canvace following, given a plarality of 2,850 voice for their candidates, and that, too, in the largest poil by thousends ever given in Connecticut. Such a result and for such reasons, they may well be proud of, and it should constructed minimization. This will undoubtedly be the fact; and many predict that one State will be honored with a notes all probable. Mr. Toucey was Attorney more intelligent of the party, however, believe, with the dynamus Star, that "It was brought about h

General under Polit, and without doubt he prefers his present position in the Senate to any the new President could offer him Gov Seymour, our present worthy executive, a brother soldier with Pierce, in Mexico, and as in imate fierd, like also been named for the Secretaryship of War! These estimate speculations are, however, the mercent fudge. Cabinet making is a trade, and Gen Pierce will be found an adopt at it Probably before this the members of his cabinet have been designanted and have been consulted regarding the leading topies in his inaugural. One thing is certain; it will be much easier for those who make political guessing a business, to tell who will not be members of the exhinct than to name those who will. Gen Pierce goes into the Precidential chair with hands united, and under oblig stions to no one but the tatienal democracy of the country. To the political guessing a business, to tell who will not be members of the subinet than to name those who will. Gen Pierce goes into the Presidential chair with hands unied, and under obligations to no one but the actional democracy of the country. To the theusends of political weather cooks who aided in welling his immone mejority, he feels under no express or implied obligation; be will, however, reward them as they deserve. One thing, probably, may be relied on:—bits administration will be eminently American. With him no fastion or remnants of parties will find any encouragement. Those who have been us hucky enough to enlist themselves on either side of any sectional controversy, whether successful or unsuccessful, will, without a doubt, be left sadly in the lurch. He will have as few favorites, probably, as any President we have swer had; and nothing butround, ste ling qualities, will, under any circumstances, be tne ground of appointment to effice. These, teo, who have grown fat upon the public test during former administrations, will be left to shirk for themselves. General Pierce is not in favor of making any offise hereditary—a fact he will, without doubt, illustrate in his appointments to effice. Those who venture to hope for new then from the Cabinet, down in regular gradation to the lowert office to be filled, will probably be gratified. But there are offices to be filled, and between now and the 4th of March there will be one grand serumble. To the honor of Connecticut democrats be it said, they have as yet made no six at all over their respective claims, dome political mediers have named Governor Seymour for the office of Minister to Mexico. Some of the newspapers, I notice, too, have re-echoed this conjecture. This, without a doubt, is anything but agreeable to his excellency, as in all the calculations as to the probable appearaments, the finger of interested parties can be seen; and be is the last man that would ask anything of the new administration. His, without a fact which is care, in all the cab bas ever been one of the hardworking democracy, and a large number of his fellow-citizens are spaxions of newerding him by giving him the Pest Office. He isemphatically one of "the people," and is both competent and deserving. Uniter all the crounstates, it would not be strangs were he to be the lucky man. His appointment would give universal satisfaction to the masses; and were the people to decide the matter, there could be hardly any question but that he would be successful. One matter yet to be settled, however, before the appointment can be made, is, whether a vote of the perty thall be had in the matter. The more prucest think a belief the most preferable way of determining the matter. This course will place those who could influence the matter in no delicate fig, and no desentisfaction could be expressed by any

who could influence the matter in no delicate fix, and no dissatisfaction could be expressed by any one. Some few only are opposed to this, and probably before the day of decision comes, their better jurgment with be allowed to prevail, and a vote by the people will be the consequence.

Preprations are already beginning to be made for the State election in April. The democrats will have to fight the combined forces of whiggery and Maine lawsem. Of the result, there can be hardly a shade of death. The whighparty of this State are build so far beneath the surface of the political hemisphere, that the cry of 'pap' will hardly resummare them. Broken down, defeated, and distantined, it is hardly to be expected that they will rally with any courage or enthanism; and the ef-

brartened, it is hardly to be expected that they will rally with any courage or enthasiasm; and the efforts of their Maine Law silies will hardly help them. Were they to be called into the field in a week, they could hardly poil 25,000 votes.

A full vote in Connection has ever before been a wing victory, but the recent election has demonstrated the futility of all such calculations. The demonstrated the futility of all such calculations. their strength will exert it; and, if exerted, a vic-tory is sure to be the result. The whigs are labor-ing with much disaffection in their ranks; and there is in their party little of the unity which is necessary to conduct a political campaign successfully. They will find much difficulty in agreeing upon a condiciate. The old ticks is as politically da more as if the candidates had been members of the Hart oundidate. The old ticket is as politically dained as if the sandidates had been members of the Harferd Convention. A new candidate will again leave the party in unsectainty—a course that will seldom fail to kill any party. Among the candidates, the names of Jamas Diran, ex Congressman; Abijal Catiin, ex Comptelier; and a host I need not rame, are mentioned. The contest in the Democratic State Convention will be between then Chas A Ingersell, of New Haven; thou Wm. J Burrall, of Briegepri; and then Samuel Ingham of Saybrook Governer Sey many will not again be the nominee; he will not accept it. The congressional candidates are many of them, nominated, in embryo, and a menth will foreshadow matters so that I can give you a prediction, which will be both correct and interesting. The contest will be an interesting one, principally from the fact that the Maine law will be uncountedly be—emphatic against it, we shall be rid of all ruch tursances for a long time to come. The medus operands of the different parties and organizations, you shall be apprired of as they wax intering the coather is as pleusant as a May merning. Farmers already talk of ploughing their gardens, and there is little about the aspect of nature that help kens the middle of the first month of winter. Our Connecticut farmers regard it as auspicious, and count every pleasant day as dollars in their pockets. Forgive this long infliction.

NEW YORK. OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1852. Reply to the Albany Correspondent of the Herald-The Hunkers and "Burners"-The Organs of the Furtions -- Canal Commissioner Follett -- The Private Character of Governor Hunt-Bad Taste of Mr. Chatfield-General Confidence in the President elect.

I poticed in your columns, on the 2d inst , a communication from a correspondent in this city, touching on the two factions of the democracy, the recent festival, &co. It is not from your regular correspondent, I am quite sure, for he knows too well the true state of feeling existing with both hunkers and burners, as well as the occurrences at the Stanwix, and is too fully posted as to the actual condition of sffairs, to make accortious so wide of the mark. A passage, however, in the letter, has led me to conjecture the source, and I must say, that when the writer speaks of the Argus borrowing type of the Atlas, the communication savers "of the shop " I propose to review a few of the assertions made by your correspondent, and shall take them up in their order.

In relation to the future prospects of the hunkers, I would merely say, that they have the greatest confidence in the abilities and sound judgment of the President elect, and are willing to trust to his judgment in relation to formation of estinet, appointments, &c. The burners and "softs" appear to be the only anxious ones there are at present in this locality, and it is undeniable that only a few cays since, two of the latter clan made their way to Concord, to see Gen Pierce in relation to the appointment of one of the most obnexions " softs" to a place in his cabinet. It is rumored that the anewer of the General to their application, was, that no person weald knew anything concerning who composed his cabinet until after they were appointed. Another little instance of the unessiness of the burners, is the fact, that while the Electoral College were in session in this city, a paper was passed around among a portion of them, the sole object of which was, a recommendation of the same "soft" before alluded to, for a piace in the cabinet. This

would certainly represent a different state of affairs frem what your correspondent asserts, and I infer he has the buot on the wrong leg in this respect.

As to that part of the communication that says, "the burners have done nothing in the past in which they had not the best interests of the whole country at heart, and of which their consciences do not approve." also, "that every democratic state reform nearly, for the last fifteen years, has been carried through by the energy and untiring exertions of the burners, frequently against the efforts of leading huthers, and the whigs, it is almost too about concitee." True, they were fighting against both bushers and whigs, when they supported such men for office as Charles Francis Adams and Seth M Gaves. Perhaps that is the time your correspondent alluda to; if so, he is correct. The hunkers never had their consciences stretched so as to be made to believe that, "the best interests of the whole country" required cuch men at the head of our national or State governments. I believe the Hunkers boast of always having had democrate at thair matched and never yet have been under the necessity of reserving to the whigs ranks for material. Again, as regards the burners being so true to the democratic faith, and, of late, so much in favor of unity, it is only necessary to glance over the returns of the late election. I would merely ash who is was that defeated such men as Seymeur, Moniton, Hundy, Smith, Heugh, and I cland, for congress I it does not look as if the whige had cenent, for they had not the power. It certs mly was not the hunkers, for these men were their obside. Who defeated them I it must have been done by those "who had the heat interests of the country as heart"

Thus it was also in relation to Canal Commissioner Fellett. It will be observed that he falls some two thousand behind his ticket, and had it not been for some twenty five hundred whig votes that he received for his efficient and upright course in the lips of his duties, there would have been five thousand less yet. The whole game is well understood. On the eve of the election, one of the editors of the barnburner organ was on a tour in the northern part of the Stare, ostensicly for the purpose of defeating resided of the action, and knew not what to do the section, one of the editors of the matter, so as to shape their course accordingly, while the 'hunkers were in tribulation, and knew no reform, nearly, for the last fifteen years, has been carried through by the evergy and untiring exertions

acted as they always do when pledged—in good faith Can as much be said of the caraburners? Yet after defeating, or a tempting to defeat, one of our candidates, they will cry our lustily, "harmony!"

faith Can as much be said of the paraburagers? Yet after defeating, or a temp ing to defeat, one of our condidates, they will ery out lustily, "barmony! harmony!"

As regards the course of the Argus and Atlas, ever the peech of Attorney General Chatteld and the suppression of teachs, I would correct your correspondent in a few of his statements. In the first place I know that reveral toasts which appeared in the Atlas of the following day were never read at the featival; they may have been presented or "shown mp" by trose whose modesty forbade their announcing them from beit seats, that all might hear them. This, of course, was a matter of taste, and the same may be said of the notice in the Argus of Mr. Charfield's remarks, or rather of the propriety or expediency of taking any notice of the slandarous larguage be used on that cocarion. But this, it appears, was inserted in the absence of the responsible editors of that paper; but I do not believe there are exceptions to the general sentiment in regard to his abusive, personal remarks, or that they would not have been equally mortified and chagrined at the conduct of a democratic state official in attacking what is generally uncrified and chagrined at the conduct of a democratic state official in attacking what is generally uncrified and chagrined at the conduct of a democratic state official in attacking what is generally uncrified and chagrined at the conduct of a democratic state official in attacking the tree marks of the Argus on Mr. Chaffield uncalled for and mexpecied speech, was a matter of regret by all who attended, is very wide of the state of fact; and I assert withen fear of successful contradiction, that among the guesta assembled at the festival, taking into the rauge both factions, there were cone, or searcely one, who did not deprecate the estack and condemn it openly.

As a member of the democratic candidates, of course, I offer no defence of dovernor Hunt; personal abuse of men known to be worthy different. It is entirely in conflet with the

offered by one who had been very efficients in the publication of teas's, as was noticed here by all readers of the published accounts. As you remind

your correspondent that the Allas had suppressed some. I will pass over that point.

Your correspondent does injustice to one of our estimable citizens, by asserting that he is a candidate for postmaster of this city. I allade to Colonel John McCardel. I assert positively that he is not among the aspirants for that office.

ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1852. The Hard Shells and the S.ft Shells-The Convention of the College of Electors-True Nature of the Coalition-Secrets Let Out at the Supper-Conspiracy Against Daniel S. Dickinson-Great Efforts to Serure the Appointment of Erastus Corning to the Treasury Bureau.

In commenting on the remarks of your Albany correspondent, of November 29, you say that "fa

play is a jewel," from which assertion I infer that you are willing to hear and publish a little on both sides of the question. The suppressing, or publishing, of a few tonate is

but a small affair to write an ersay about, especially as both papers referred to seeed about alike in the matter. Your correspondent speaks loud in praise of the reforms introduced in our State affairs, by what he calls the radical democracy. With all due deference to his opinion, some very sensible men believe that many of those brasted reforms evines more demagogucism and political quackery than sound statesmanship, or logal accumen, commencing with the new constitution, and enting with that bungling abortion -- the code. The balance of its reforms consists in getting up issues at war with the constitution of this Union, and the domestic institutions of afteen severeign States-in amalgamating with such democrats as Seth M. Gates and Charles Francis Adams, and in placing the State and national administrations in the hands of the common evemy. In his statement of the comparative wealth of the candidates for the Post Office here, he is as wide of the mark as when he asserts that the uniforml democracy, or nard shells, are but a small minority compared with the combined soft shells and barnburners. A few facts must certainly After the Baltimere Convention the united fac-tions were at their greatest strength; yet here in the very centre of the isflacence of Marcy, Corning, Conger, and Cassidy, three strong friends of Disk-incon, were sent as delegates from this county to the Syracuse Convention, and the other delegate acted with them, except on the master of voting for Cor-incon the Seat Hold. It is also well known that

with them, except on the metter of voting for Corning on the first ballet. It is also well known thatthe bard shells had addicated majority at the organization of the convection, and that a sufficient number were correct into giving Saymour a bare majority on the second bellet, under direct er implied
threats that if he was meaninated, Pierce must go by
the board. The next test of strong this in the Congresmonal delegation; out of twenty-one demostatio
members elected, at least fourteen are hards, or
were nominated as such; while Saymour, Ireland,
Monfron, Smith, and Mandy were all of that strips,
and were barefacedly delected by free soil treason—
an act of to linest tarpitade which none of its organs an act of to ittest turpitede which none of its organs have attempted to defend, dear, or palitate.

Much regard to the oranition:—the free soilers here, to a man, deny that they have given up any of their principles, and assert that they accepted here, to a man, deny that they have given up any of their principles, and assert that they accepted Frankin Perce without the platform; so the question appears to be one of adjourned verseity between the parties concerned, which is not likely to be disposed of until after the appointments are made, then is will probably be discovered whether the mountain came to make the discovered whether the mountain. Another proof of the weakness of the celities compared with the boasting of your correspondent, eacurred at the meeting of the electeral college on Tuesday last. It was announced in the different papers that two honorable grattemen. Seymour and Coming, now forming a pointical unit, the zon of the latter being married to the nice of the formor, were just returning from a pitgrimage to Conord, which their satellites zoon waitpered about had been a successful one—that they hat the patronage of the President for this State in the hollow of their hands, and that Dickinson was prescribed. The